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BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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For the latest intelligence and telegraphic news see our third page.

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#### NEW YORK POLITICS.

Yesterday we presented a brief sketch of the prominent points in the history of the divisions in the democratic party of the State of New York-bringing the narrative down to the explosion at Syracuse last September. The events, connected with the subject, which have happened since that time also demand explanation, so as to destroy the false impression which designing men have attempted to fix in the public mind.

It was the earnest and patriotic purpose of the President to heal the divisions in the democratic party, and to make it invincible by making it united and harmonious. To accomplish that object, he appointed men to office who had been for years connected with organizations outside of the regular democratic organization; but with the distinct understanding that they had abandoned their heretical opinions-had given in their adherence to the Baltimore platform-and were willing to come, as individuals, into the democratic party and be facts which the people ought to know, and faithful to its movements as a party.

In this point of view the declaration of the President was true-that he had appointed no freesoiler to office, and that he would remove from office any freesoiler, on the knowledge of the fact that he entertained freesoil ideas, or intended at any time to renew the anti-slavery agitation. Being manly, open, and candid, he put faith in the promises of men who were not trustworthy. But it never has been, we believe his purpose to give countenance and encouragement to the principles which he had always opposed with undeviating consistency. Mr Cushing's letter to Mr. Frothingham proves this most clearly and emphatically. Coming, as it did, after Mr. Guthrie's disreputable exposure, its real purpose can scarcely be misunderstood, even by the dullest comprehension That real purpose was to protect the President from the suspicions that the sinuous move ments of some members of his cabinet had cast upon him. But we anticipate. Let us return

The first and most prominent consideration that the professions of the Syracuse freesoilers suggest, raises a question of sincerity and honesty. The Van Buren freesoilers, in order to gain the favor of the government, were forced to sanction at Syracuse the Baltimore platform, by words at least, no matter what their acts might be. But were their professions worthy of belief? Were they honest and true profesions? To answer these questions truly, it is necessary to look to the circumstances under which they were made, and to the antecedents of the men who made them. The freesoilers of New York had been guilty of repeated acts of treason towards the democratic party. Their record was spotted and stained all over wit corruption and fraud. On no occasion had they shown any regard for principle in opposition to dishonest expediency. On every occasion they stuck a dagger into the democratic party, when they could gratify mercenary desires or minister to vengeful feelings. It therefore appears to us, as the uttermost degree of weakness and folly, to repose confidence in the professions-the sudden and unexpected professions—the suspicious and mercenary professions-of men whose infamous conduct had driven them beyond the pale of decent asso-

But this is not all. The issue raised at Syra cuse not only requires us to hug to our bosoms freesoil factionists because, for the sake of gold, they strive to imitate virtuous accents. It requires us to cast off from us men whom we know to be true and faithful-men that we have seen tried in the furnace of affliction and come forth bright and pure. I admit fellow ship with John Van Buren and his abolition followers, requires us to discard and spurn Daniel S. Dickinson and his pure and patriotic supporters who stood by the Union and the Constitution in the hours of peril, when nothing could be won but the consciousness of rectitude. When we become so unmindful of wrong, and so ungrateful for high and noble service, may our right hand be withered, and our tongue cleave to the roof our mouth. Forgiveness is a virtue, and ingratitude is a black crime; yet among politicians there should be no forgiveness, except that which follows true, humble repentance-and political ingratitude is marked with all the debased features which characterizes him who would stab his benefac-

When the Van Buren free-soilers took forci ble possession of the democratic organization of New York, the contest should have been confined to the Empire State. True, an out rage had been inflicted on the democratic sentiment of the country. But yet policy, ex pediency, and honest patriotism alike com manded that the politics of a State should be decided by the people of a State. But this was not permitted. Our warning voice was drowned in the elamor of those who, pretending to be the friends of the President and his administration, insisted that the New York war should become nationalized, and that the whole country should take part in it. Journals, pretending to speak in the name and on behalf of the President, insisted that fidelity to the democratic party should be tested-not by fidelity to democratic principles-but by prais ing the manner in which the spoils had been distributed. From the beginning we have protested against such degradation. "To the victors belong the spoils;" but when men are united only by the hope of spoil, they are no better than robbers and banditti.

Judge Bronson's letter to the Tammany Hall committee was necessary for his own justification. Van Buren and company has posted

pose he had remained silent-would not the whole country have regarded him as a Van Buren and Cochrane sympathizer? Ten years hence, could be have defended himself from such a charge without record evidence? He protected himself from present misrepresents tion-he protected himself from being miscon strued in the future. Had he not a right-a clear and unequivocal right-to do that? The whole country answers in the affirmative; but one James Guthrie, without antecedents, and, it is to be hoped, without consequents-a man unknown to fame-a stranger to the history of the country-answers in a rough, coarse,

vulgar tone, in the negative. This Mr. Guthrie-having been made Secretary of the Treasury by one of those strange freaks of fortune that the wisest cannot inter pret-censured Judge Bronson because he had not appointed a sufficient number of the old Van Buren freesoilers to offices in the New York custom-house. Look at the time when and the manner in which that censure was made. Look at it carefully. Remember that Judge Bronson did not solicit office. Remember that he was importuned to accept office. Remember that no fault had been found with his appointments until he refused to speak at the bidding of Mr. John Van Buren—and we pure gold, have come out all the purer for the ask what was the motive that urged and instiask what was the motive that urged and instigated Mr. Secretary Guthrie to write his first letter? We say it was to censure Judge Bronson for not giving in his adhesion to the Van Buren dynasty-for acting as a free and independent-an honest as upright citizen. But now we must stop for the present. We have cleared away the rubbish, so that having a full view of Mr. Secretary Guthrie, we can paint him to the life, and set forth at the same time, ponder and understand.

### THE RICHMOND EXAMINER AND NEW

We commend to our readers the following article, which we have extracted from the edi torial columns of that sterling paper, the Rich mond Examiner. It contains a brief historical review of the elder Van Buren, and a very pithy clear and intelligible statement of the present condition of New York politics. It is almost needless for us to say, that the opinions expressed, the positions taken, and the sympathies indicated, command our unqualified approval and concurrence. The Examiner has had the sagacity to discover the true state of affairs, to detect freesoilism and abolitionism in all their subtle transmutations, and in all their cunning disguises. It has also the man liness and the frankness, please or displease whom it may, to say what it thinks, to express what it feels, and to stand by the true friends of the national democracy and of the Constitu-

The Examiner has a large circulation in the south. It wields a powerful influence, and we incline to the belief that its opinions and sympathies harmonize as completely with the southern mind and heart as those of any other journal. The Examiner is true, honest, and firm. We are happy to co-operate with it in the good cause it has espoused. It is a true exponent of the national democratic mind, and will never have cause to repent of pursuing its straight forward and patriotic course. The Examiner MARTIN VAN BUREN .- The career of Mr.

Van Buren is full of instructive admonition. Few men have even engaged more fully or for a try than he has done. None have passed so completely through the whole scale of popula regard and detestation, from zenith to nadir as this gentlemen. Before his connection with the administration of the federal government had, by the peculiar circumstances attend ing his career, in reaching the high offices of stinction he had filled, and from the grea ability he had always displayed, rendered him self one of the most conspicuous of the remark able men who figured in that remarkable period. To very high powers of oratory, he added a force of reason and argument, and a skill and tact in the management of men and the direction of political affairs, rarely equalled and still more rarely excelled. He was con spicuous in the ranks of the democracy in the debates of the Senate, in the regard of the nation. He was universally looked to as the chief cabinet minister of Gen. Jackson's admin istration: and was amongst the most efficient of that resistless phalanx which overthrew the ynasty of John Quincy Adams, and installed his stead the hero of New Orleans. Mr. Van Buren discharged the duties of his con cuons place with dignity and marked abil

y. General Jackson respected, loved, and onfided in him; and used, as it was thought, his irresistible influence to constitute him his successor. In the presidential chair, as in all other preceding stations, Mr. Van Buren proved fully equal to the position. History will record his administration as amongst the boldest and ablest that ever adorned its an nals. He was bold, frank, and undisguised and under any other circumstances than those which surrounded him, would have retired from his duties and his office amid the applause and with the confidence of the people. But a crisis in the monetary affairs of the country came, which gave rise to a political tornado such a this country never witnessed, that drove him and every vestige of his party from place and power. After four years of whig ascendancy, the democratic party cast about for a proper candidate in whose hands to place their standard in the ensuing contest; and all eves natu rally turned to the man who had been unjustly and fraudulently overthrown in an outrage

ous and indefensible warfare upon the party he was defeated for the nomination at Balti-more in 1844. He was defeated; and the fountains of his heart were turned into gall and itterness. In his resentment of that conceived injustice, he forgot the honors, the confidence and the glory he had enjoyed from the den cratic party. He turned away from the friend that had esteemed and served him-the old lindemocracy. The true, faithful, fighting, un wavering, conquering democrats he turned from and turned against like his old neighbor the first Arnold. He did more. He turner away from the principles of national republicanism, and "went a whoring after false gods, and, like "Jeroboam the son of Nebat, Israel to sin." The south looked with amaze ment and utter sorrow upon his alarming, his nfamous desertion in 1848; not only of part and principles, of his honor and integrity, of his Constitution and his country. There was then not one solitary human voice of all th countless throng of true-hearted, honest men who had honored and served him, that did no utter its deep and bitter execrations of the traitor and the treason. His name became thence-forth a by-word and a reproach, and so has

"Mr. Van Buren identified himself, in 1848. with the freesoil party of the north, and took as the tenets of his faith and articles of his him in the public papers as one of their sup-creed, the treasonable Buffalo platform. The

forgive this monstrous iniquity. It is no figure of speech to say that Van Buren and Arnold are names synonymous in the hearts of the

southern people.
"The south knows full well that the sentim of Europe is kostile to the system of slavery that all the energies of fanaticism, moral and religious, are directed against us on that ac-count. We know that every weapon in the ar-mory of prejudice, national rivalry and dread freely resorted to, to injure and destroy us. Misrepresentation, slander, fraud, falsehood, are the familiar means by which we are sought to ruined and undone. Romance, poetry, political, and religious literature, is all enlis the crusade against our altars and our homes. But the south quails not in the apparently un-equal struggle, feeling that he is doubly armed who has his quarrel just. They can disregard they cannot forgive their own "countrymen and brethren," who add treason and fratricide

enmity, malice, and falsehood. We know, however, that in the midst of the strongholds of our northern enemies, within the bailiwick of the Lucifer of Kinderhook, we have triends, good, true, faithful, untiring, and courgeous allies, whose enemies are our enemie e country is our country, and whose God is our God-men who have done all, dared all, and suffered all, for the south, the Constitution, and the country. Daniel S. Dickinson and his dauntless party in New York, the south have been accustomed to look upon as her friends and the friends of the country; they have been tried and purified in the fiery furnace, and, like go, they have come out with their faith and righteousness vindicated of Heaven, before

orinces and people.

That a feud and warfare should exist between the Van Buren faction and the Dickinson party, is to be expected; that the south should side with Van Burenists against Dickinson and his friends, would be unjust, cruel, and most natural. If this quarrel is forced upon the na-tion, the south will take sides with the friends of the south, let who will take sides against

### FASHION-DISPLAY-VANITY.

From the painted and half nude Indian, from the greasy Hottentot lassie, up to the queen on her throne, and the belle in her brilliancy, all is vanity. To deck her person, to supply by art, the deficiencies of nature, is the great ruling passion of woman. The young savage puts a ring in her nose, a girdle around her waist, paint all over her person, and she struts in her grotesque decorations, as if she thought that by mutilating nature she increased her charms. She spoils a beauty to make a belle-for most strangely and unaccountably she becomes the pet of her tribe, and the idol of all the young savages who feel the influence of the tender

Nor is this vanity, and this false taste, con fined to the gentler sex. The young savage warrior, not content with his symmetrical form and with his natural graces, deforms his body and his handsome face by tattooing them, until he looks more the devil than the human being. The little beads and trinkets that he uses as ornaments, are more valued than all the solid and substantial things that contribute to comfort and happiness. Vanity-the vanity of appearing well-is a passion natural to the human heart-alike to the savage damsel, who struts in the reeking trophy of a fresh cut bear skin, and to the delicate and lovely belle, who her damask cheek.

Savages are rough types of men and wome civilization and refinement. The passions that animate them are the same. The only difference is, that they are modified and take a dif-

ferent direction. bright beauty of civilization paints her cheek. and the richest dies.

They are the same by nature, they have been

of display. The longest wars of nations have on vanity in one year would defray the expenses young men, and debauches and debases many young women. If the rewards of honest indusnew and guilty sources of gain are resorted to. him esteemed and respected everywhere. and soon the gems purchased by the sacrifice of At an early day we shall publish some inter of insatiate vanity.

Vanity, we believe, is the most dangerous of is prodigal; one cold-hearted, another headstrong-but all are vain, and he would do more to improve individual and national character than all others, who would devise feasible means of curbing vanity.

The lower orders follow the examples set them by persons in place and power. What prevails in the court, is diffused downwards through all classes. If luxurous living, magnificent style, and gorgeous apparel distinguish the upper circles, there will always be a feeble imitation in the lower circles.

Apes and monkeys are decked in gaudy ostumes, to attract the attention of children. and excite the merriment of spectators; and it would be well for men and women, who are made in the image of their maker, to leave to apes and monkeys, the tawdry finery with which they so often disfigure their persons.

Vanity exhibits itself in different forms and aspects. Diogenes, in his tub, is the most offensive form that it can assume. There are many, who, like the brutal cynic, hypocritically assume humility, in order to get greater honor. There is oftentimes more pride and vanity agreeable circumstance connected with their

vanity, is its cheapness. These hurried remarks have been suggested by the following sensible article which we clip from the Pittsburg Post:

PARIS FASHIONS AND AMERICAN FOLLAS-There are many kinds of slavery in the world; but none more expensive, senseless and mis-chievous than the slavery of the American peo ple to Parisian dress-makers. Paris is the great emporium of fashions for the civilized world; and no people now are more ready and eager to adopt the ever-varying fashions and inventions of French ingenuity, than the people of the United States. Two or three times every year Parisian artists invent new styles of dress

Mushington Sentinel. porters; and his own character compelled him to clear his skirts of such an imputation. Supthe moment it appears, at the most exorbitant prices. These constant changes of the fashions are a mere scheme to tax, to the utmost, the really wealthy few, and the foolish many, who esire to be thought wealthy and fashi

The new variations in the forms of cloaks bonnets, and ladies and gentlemen's dresses costs the American people many million dollars every year. It is a clear useless expense, without profit to any but the fashion venders, and the merchants. It introduces no better mate-rials, or more becoming form of apparel. It is a mere change of style, which the fashionable world is compelled to adopt, at the most ex-travagant cost, the moment of its appearance. And in this country, where so large a portion of the people possess the means, and a desire to be ranked among the respectable and fashionable, the amount of money squandered semi-annually in this absurd slavery to Parisian

dress-makers, is immeuse.

The prosperity of the American people engendering a pride and extravagance more general and wasteful than can now be seen in any other country. In France and England, whose fashions and follies the wealthy and fashionable of our land so eagerly imitate, the expensive fashions are mainly confined to the titled, the gentry and the wealthy, while the great mass of the people are content with the comforts of life alone. But, in this country, all may aspire to equal distinction in the ranks of fashion, as well as political honors, who have cash or credit to satisfy the fashion venders. And hence, in this country, the evil is more widespread, and the aggregate waste more enormous. This shameful slavery to the fashion-inventors of Paris is becoming every year more oppressive; and twice, at least, each year, the pockets of a large portion of the people are depleted to cover their forms with the latest and most expensive styles of dress. The city ladies are the first victims, then servant girls perhaps the next; and the country belles and ladies follow in the lead; all striving to come up to the fashionable standard of the season.

Our merchants announce, in the spring, the new articles of wearing apparel. Upper-tendom is excited at once; and the higher the price of the garments, the better they like them, because the smaller the chance that they will become vulgarly common. But the first run of sale over, at the most exorbitant prices, the prices are brought down rapidly, till all who aim to have place in the ranks of fashion are supplied; and the style loses its charm because it has become too common. Just then new goods and new fashion plates arrive from Paris: and another excitement follows, and in the same way, and as speedily subsides. So goes the game from season to season—fashionable seasons we mean-and from year to year; with ever increasing expenses and extravagance as the wealth and population of the country increases No wonder New York merchants boast that they import two hundred million dollars worth of goods per year, and financiers croak of our tight money markets, and our vast indebtedness to foreign countries. One-half of that indebtedness, perhaps, is the fruit of our slavery to the fashion-inventors of Europe, and our eager imitation of the costly splendors of Euopean aristocracy.

Were all the money paid for our costly fash-ions expended in this country, the evil would be less. When we have fashion-marts and emporiums of our own, then let the wealthy few catter their wealth for the industrious many to gather, and let the simple rush to insolvency, and their inheritance pass to worthier hands Pittsburg Post

"STRAIN'S CHILI AND LA PLATA." We have been presented by its gifted au-

thor with a copy of a highly interesting and valuable work, just published by Mr. Horace appears in gems almost as brilliant as her H. Moore, of New York, entitled " Sketches of eyes, and in roses not much more delicate than a Journey in Chili and the Argentine prov inces, in 1849, by Lieutenant Isaac G. STRAIN, United States navy." The pressure of importwho have been reared under the influences of ant political matters upon our time and attention, since this work has been placed in our hands, has rendered it impossible to give it such careful perusal as its evident merit entitles it to, as a truthful and ably written descripforms of civil and military government, char The one wears a ring in her nose, the other acter of the soil, with its adaptation to various rings in her ears. The one girdles herself with productions, sea-port and inland cities, of a the gaudiest zone she can command, the other very interesting and attractive portion of South arrays herself in stuffs of the costliest quality America. But we have read enough to au- in her army; now every Pole is her enemy, and thorize the assertion that Lieutenant Strain has embraced within this neatly and beautifully changed by circumstances. The same parallel printed and bound volume, a rich and rare inmay be run between savage and civilized men. tellectual treat, to every reader who entertains The most expensive of all qualities is the love a proper appreciation of the vital interests we possess, as a nation and people, in everything not cost as much as the vanity of the individ. connected with the vast border of the Pacific. uals composing those nations. What is spent especially on the American continent, and quite enough to warrant an endorsement of the of educating a nation. It is the inordinate opinion entertained of him in and out of the indulgence of this passion, that destroys many navy, as one of the most lucid and graphic writers in the country, and as a gentleman, whose urbane and gentle manners, and keen try are found inadequate to meet its demands, discernment of human character, will make

virtue, are the chosen and boasted ornaments esting extracts from this book, commencing with the bay, city, manners and customs of Valparaiso, which is still denominated "the all qualities. One man is avaricious, one man commercial emporium or depot of the Pacific

coast and islands." Terrible Explosion-Five Men Killed !!-Yesterday morning (November 4) one of the most fearful and fatal powder-mill explosions that it has ever been our lot to record, occurred in Spencer, in this county, a little before ten o'clock. Our reporter reached the fearful scene of death before all the bodies were removed from the wreck of timber, &c., which marked the spot where the mill Mill," of Spencer, and was owned by Lewis Bemis, esq., who, at the present time, is at the west on business connected with another mil owned by him, which was blown up about two weeks since. The explosion took place at ten minutes before ten o'clock, and was distinctly heard by us in this city. Five men were in the mill at the time, and all were instantly hurried

into eternity.

We give a list of the killed: Henry Avis, aged 22, foreman of the mill, an Englishman, single; Richard Avis, brother of the above, 33 years old, left a wife and one child; Robert Perkins, Englishman, single, workman in the mill; George Swallow, Englishman, aged 25, leaving a wife; John Laughlin, Irishman, aged 25, teamster, left

no family.

As the bodies of the above were removed fro the mill, they presented a most horrible spectacle. Two of the bodies were found in the water under the mill, and one was found in a potato field, havthe mill, and one was found in a pointo new, having been blown at least fifty rods. Mr. Laughlin, the teamster, was shockingly mutilated, and could be recognized only by portions of his clothes, which was found on so much of his body as was There is oftentimes more price and values under homespun, than broad cloth; but, as this is no essay on vanity, we dismiss those who believe Diogenes, with the remark, that the only and the clothes of all of the clothes of the clothes of all of the clothes of all of the clothes of all of the clothes of the clo mutilated more or less, and the clothes of all of them were almost entirely blown off. Coffias were procured, and the mutilated remains were being prepared for them as we left the scene.

At the time of the explosion it is supposed there was at least sixty kegs of powder in the mill. This mill stands on the site of the mill blown up two years ago, at which time Mr. Hall and a foreigner were killed.

It will be recollected that a mill, belonging t Mr. Bemis, was blown up in September, but fortu-nately no one was killed. Ten men have now lost

explosions. Can there be no remedy?
It is a singular fact that a wagon, in which a horse was harnessed, stood near the mill, and that the wagon was blown into atoms, while the horse escaped with only the loss of his hair. Boards and timber from the mill covered the ground in warry direction. every direction for the distance of fifty rods.
[Worcester (Mass.) Spy. 5th.

comparative strength of the forces which Russia and Turkey can bring into the field, as it was to see the result of the negotiations which have been so long pending. One class of writers been so long pending. One class of writers assert that Turkey will be able to maintain the integrity of her empire, and to repel her invaders; while another can see no other result of the war which appears about to commence than a dismemberment of the Ottoman empire and the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. Both classes speak in like dogmatical phrase, and confound and confuse the enquirer with their conflicting statements.

The Paris correspondence of the National Intelligencer, in a late letter in which the probable result of the impending contest is sketched with great plausibility, speaks of the contest as a "little war," in which the advantage will all be on the side of the Czar. "A war of this sort," he says, " may last a year or two, at the end of which, Turkey, absolutely exhausted, will accept even harder terms of protectorate than she is now resisting, and will be utterly unable to oppose any effective resistance, if the Czar shall deem it expedient to advance upon Constantinople." He does not think, never-theless, that Nicholas will attempt to dismember the Ottoman empire at present, but that "he will be content to impose upon the Porte the protectorate embraced in his ultimatum, and protectorate embraced in his ultimatum, and provoke exhaustive efforts now, which will leave Turkey utterly inefficient in a final struggle, reasonably calculating that events must arise in the west before this policy can be pursued for two campaigns to sever France and England." This would, of course, leave Russia and Austria free to pursue any schemes of territo-

Austria free to pursue any schemes of territorial acquisition they may have conceived, without other opposition that that which the Sultan himself would be able to offer.

This correspondent finds another element of weakness on the Sultan's side, in the military spirit of his people and the old Mussulman fanaticism, which are thoroughly aroused and clamorous for a war against Russia.

"The Sultan," he says, "may still guide, but he cannot control these terrible elements. The capital and the whole theatre of warswarm.

The capital and the whole theatre of warswarm with barbarous, warlike, fanatic soldiery, col-lected from the depths of the Turkish empire. They have come up at the call of the representative of the Prophet to defend the religion of Mahomet, declared to be in danger from the aggressions of the infidel. These fierce undisciplined hordes of religious fanatics burn to be against the unbelievers. Were they not to e gratified; were the Sultan, after all that has occurred, to attempt to send them back to their homes in peace with Russia, such a spirit of liscontent and rebellion would be roused that the Sultan would be unable, in all probability, to keep his seat upon the throne, and the O toman empire would be seen tumbling to pie-ces amid frightful scenes of carnage, anarchy, and civil war. The Sultan has, from all accounts, brought things to such a pass that, while it may be yet possible for him to ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm, he would instantly become the victim of an attempt to control and suppress it. The Czar, if his policy dictated such a course, would find it exceedingly difficult, short of two arduous campaigns, to reach Constantinople athwart these fierce hostile masses; but would they be equally formidable if, in their hot impatience to measure themselves with the Russians, they should attempt to cross the Danube and attack the enemy in their entrenchments? This may

The New York Courier and Enquirer takes a different view of the relative forces of the

belligerent powers. It says:
"Turkey maintained a hard contest Russia twenty-five years ago; she will maintain a far harder one now. Then she had a reve-nue of twenty millions of dollars—an army of without tried generals—no fleet, for her fleet had been destroyed at Navarino, all her great Christian population in a state of insubordinaion on account of the recent war with Greece-Egypt her enemy, and Syria and Arabia under the control of Mehemet Ali. Now she has twice the revenue—an army six times as large, thoroughly equipped, well disciplined, ably officered—a powerful fleet—almost the entire Christian population enthusiastically in her fa-Africa and western Asia making common ful now than then. Her fleet has not mate rially increased. She then had a hundred ousand Poles and thirty thousand Circassians sixty thousand men are required to keep these very Circassians in check. If she had no wealth then, she has but little now and but limited credit. A spirit of desertion pervades the Russian troops in the principalities, so that there has already been a necessity of withdraw ing the regular cavalry two marches from the Danube, and replacing them with Cossacks. The cholera is making havoc in the southern army; and, as far as relates to commissaria and hospital accommodation. Russia is now in much the same condition as in the last war. when she lost 150,000 men and 50,000 horses by disease and hunger alone. Besides all this the Russian forces, on the ground, are absoutely inferior in numbers to the Turkish, and the season is too far advanced to allow material einforcements.
"The Buena Vista style of fighting is what

suits both Russians and Turks. And they are not so far wrong after all, for even Wellington himself said that 'hard fighting is the main thing.' It was fighting of just this description that gave Suwarrow success in his celebrated Italian campaign of 1799, which, so far as mere theory goes, every military man knows was but This same general's ideas of the mode of dealing with the seen in the instructions he gave his soldiers in bayonet practice. For the Poles a single thrust was enough; for the Prussians, two thrusts; for the French, two thrusts horizontally and one downwards; but for the Turks, not only two level thrusts and a downward one, but a shake on the bayonet in addition, for, as the British—is full of pugnacity and stamina, two level thrusts and a downward one, but a old veteran used to say, 'the Turk must be very and the recent desertions may probably be ac

dead when he does not try a sweeping cut.

"Russia has been fighting a handful of Circassians for twenty years, and she has not conquered them. Those greatly mistake who be-lieve she can finish Turkey in one, or two, or five campaigns. For the present, at least, the chances are altogether in favor of Turkey, even if she have to fight her battles alone. But she will probably be assisted by France and England; certainly by multitudes of revolutionary adventurers from all quarters of Europe, filled with a hatred of the autocrat inte even than her own.

The New York papers of a late date contain the proceedings of a meeting of the Ingraham committee, which has resolved itself into "an organization, called The Society of Universal Democratic Republicanism." In these proceedings we find a long letter from Charles Frederick Henningsen, on the condition of Turkish affairs, in which the surprising ignorance of even the best informed tion to the Turkish race and Turkish empire is deplored. The author modestly admits that the monopoly of this information is enjoyed by himself in connection with our fellow-citizen, William M. Corry, in this country, and David Urquhart, and two or three others in England. Captain Henningsen, however, has really had very excellent opportunities of learning the actual condition of Turkey, the extent of her resources, and the character of her people; and we pre-sume he has made good use of those opportu-nities. What he says should, therefore, he received with a good deal of respect. We give the material portion of his letter:

"Let us now examine the real vitality of the Turkish empire. Some ten or twenty years ago Greece had, been emancipated; half the provinces of Turkay were in revolt; the Janizaries had been destroyed, and were succeeded

by a few thousand ineffective regulars, ill-dis uniforms, which excited only popular ridicule and contempt. The Russians had advanced to Adrianople and withdrawn, on obtaining a hu-miliating peace. Egypt had thrown off its al-legiance. Mehemet Ali was threatening Conegiance. Mehemet Ali was threatening Con-stantinople, and, crowning all these misfor-tunes, the Turkish fleet had gone over to the Egyptian enemy. At this time dissolution seemed unavoidable. Yet a few years after now stood the case? These revolted provinces had submitted—these few unwilling recruits had been succeeded by a standing army of 160,000 regulars, besides 200,000 more who had served and been disciplined in its ranks, and

lastly, Egypt was not only no longer threater ing, but had returned to its allegiance. "Now, ought not this resurrection to have suggested that there must be, within the Turkh empire, some latent elements of vigor, vi tality and strength, which had escaped super-ficial observation? Non, on examination, are they difficult to perceive. The fact is, that the Sultan is a pontiff, not sustained, like the Ro-man pontiff, by the brute forces of foreign bayunite under certain circumstances to upholo the fact is, that it is not true that the religio faith and zeal of the great mass of these Mosle mins has undergone diminution, or that thes Mahometans suffer under any numerical infe

"According to the recent census, the Mohammedan population of Turkey in Europe, including Ottomans, Bosniacks and Albanians, numbers over 4,000,000. There are in Asia, vithout counting Kurds and Arabs, 11,000 o00 of Ottomans more; in all, 15,000,000—an-imated, whenever Islamism is menaced, by the same spirit which has recently sent 80,000 vol-unteers to the armies of the Sultan—a number all the princes of the continent of Europe could

"Now, the Christians of the Turkish empir belong (excepting Jews and Gipsies) to one of the four races speaking radically different lan-guages, irreconcilably hating each other, and not only separately, but collectively, inferior in

numbers to the Mussulmans.

"The Greeks are two million—one in Asia and one in Europe-the Albanian Christians under half a million; the Moldo-Wallachians whose territory the Russians now occupy, ex-ceed four millions, and the Christian Sclavoni-ans do not number six millions and a half. Of these Sclavonians, four million (the Bulgarian are an unwarlike race, and so are the Moldo-Wallachians, who long for Turkish supremacy, and hate the Russian protectorate which forced them back to serfilom. So also are the Turkish Greeks; so that there remain about two million of Serbian, Bosniak, and Albanian Christians ever accustomed or inclined to the use of arms, and who, divided by hereditary anlion of compact Ottomans, or against fiftee million of the Moslem creed. Turkey, which has no debt, and whose subjects might afford as large a revenue, probably, as the whole Rus-sian people, raises five times less revenue, and hence, under a war pressure, is better able than any continental nation to afford a protracted

struggle. 'Of this Mahomedan population, nearly the whole is upright, resolute, and brave. Less affected by the religious character of their obedience to the Sultan than other nations, by submission to arbitrary power, they consider that they obey the Prophet's vicegerent; who has no right to make a law not contained in their holy book, and whom it is their right to resist and to depose if he ventures to act contrary its spirit. They must not be judged of by the ficial Turks, who are what, in representatively governed countries, would be called politicians, and whom, even under the most liberal and ena far harder one now. Then she had a revenue of twenty millions of dollars—an army of but thirty-two thousand men, unorganized and as a fair sample of the integrity and courage of

the people. "When the last war with Russia, and after "When the last war with rossia, and wards with Mehemet Ali, took place, they were still irritated and divided by the suppression of rethe Janissaries, and by the prosecution of re-forms which shocked their prejudices, and whose benefits were not yet apparent. Bu this is past, and they were never more loyal of united than at present.

"Usually, when an oriental question agitates are ignorant of its existence, and this is what diplomatists mistake for apathy. The official Purks, remembering the recent weakness of their transition state, cannot realize their ac tual strength; but this timidity the masses do not share, and if once conceiving Islamism, the empire, or its honor endangered, are reckless all consequences, and willing to face any

"Animated by this spirit, they could not possibly be put down, considering the nature of the country in European Turkey, under two campaigns, by any combination of hostile forces. On referring to the last Russian inva-sion in 1828 and 1829, we shall find that the tussian army could never take Shumla, an rregularly fortified town, defending the main oass across the Balkan; that Silistria was for many months fruitlessly besieged during the first campaign; that Varna only succumber through treachery, and that when the Russian army hud pushed on to Adrianople, it was so reduced by fatigue and sickness, that Colone Chesney reported to the Duke of Wellington that it could not muster sixteen thousand bay onets, and that if the Porte had not precitately made peace, it must have retired w disaster and in disgrace. This statement has been since abundantly confirmed. The Turks had then only, as regulars, some ill-cor ditioned levies. They have now a standing army of 160,000 men, and a relief, or reserve exceeding that number. Of the quality these troops I will only say that Generals Bem and Guyon considered the infantry as decided-ly superior to the Austrian or Russian; that the artillery is good, and the auxiliary regular

light troops are excellent.
"The Turkish soldier is better and more ex and the recent desertions may probably be ac-counted for through the fact, that when, in 1840, conjointly occupying Wallachia, the half-starved Russian soldiers, plundered by the speculation of their officers, were accustomed to beg of the Turkish troops the broken vi-tuals which they distributed between the Ru

sian Giaours and the dogs.

"Hence it will be obvious that the strife l tween the two armies now confronting each and that not only Turkey may hold her own but if she appeals to the revolutionary spirit may roll back the tide of war so far and vio lently as to shake, if not overwhelm all the depotic thrones in Europe."

A life insurance case of some interest was decided at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the third instant. In February, 1850, Alanson C. Currier, instant. In February, 1850, Alanson C. Currier, late of Palmer, Massachusetts, took out a policy on his life for the benefit of his creditors, for the sum of one thousand dollars in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. In August, of the same year, he died, and the company refused to pay on the ground that Currier had the consumption when the insurance was effected, and did not disclose the fact, as he was bound to do, and that he did not disclose the fact that his father and brother had had the consumption. The trial lasted five days, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the insurance company.

Aspiring Son .- Ma, would you not like to se me a hero and a champion?

Delighted Ma.—Oh, yes, that I should, sonny?

Aspiring Son.—Well, would you not be proud of me, if I should grow up as good a man as Morrissey or Sullivan? Wouldn't I be the joy of the

An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity. "Alas," cried he, "I flattered her until she got too proud to speak to

# Mocal and Dersonal.

The Aqueduct Celebration.- In yesterday paper we gave such meagre information able to obtain from current report, not having been among the fortunate ones present on the occasion by special invitation; and now have to add that the proceedings at the Great Falls were of an interesting character, as we learn from one of the aldermen who participated in the jubilee, and who did his share in the toast-drinking. Whether he preferred the water to the wine, we had neither the curiosity nor the indelicacy to inquire. It was altogether, we presume, a matter of taste.

On arriving at the ground, everything being in readiness for the commencement of the exerc a prayer was offered by the Rev. Smith Pyne. when Captain M. C. Meigs, the engineer in charge of the work, delivered a brief address, and was followed by the President of the United States in one couched in terms both apposite and eloquent The last named gentleman turned up the first turi thus setting an example to other distinguished guests, among whom was the Secretary of War and Senator Douglas.

The company partook of a table entertainment, and drank toasts; speeches occasionally intervening to enhance the delight of the participants in this essential feature of the jubilee. The oratori cal effort of Mr. Ritchie showed that the venerable ex-editor is still blessed with an exuberance of animal spirits; and the nine cheers which he proworks were given with a strength of lungs, by the issembly, which aroused the "slumbering echoes" in the rocks, which form prominent features in the ocality selected for the commencement of the main aqueduct.

All the speeches were animated and to the puri pose, indicating on the part of those who made them, the warmest and most friendly feelings towards the cities of the District, the one bearing he Christian and the other the surname of "th

Father of his Country.

The ceremonies were closed with prayer by the old war-horse," Rev. Henry Slicer.

The parties were conveyed to the Great Falls n canal boats, one of them containing the President and his companions, drawn by four horses, and the other a steam propeller. They all arrived there in safety, much pleased with the interesting

proceedings. We learn that on the fifteenth of the present nonth a party of workmen will arrive here from Pennsylvania, and proceed to the falls, a distance of fourteen miles from this city, in order to commence the tunnelling of solid rock, an operatio slow, tedious, and dangerous in its progress. There will be four tunnels through which the water will flow. During the winter this description of work will be prosecuted, and likewise excavations for the aqueduct. It is not probable that the masonry will be commenced before next sum-

As the projected supply of water from the Great Falls is of absorbing interest, our citizens will be pleased to learn, that notwithstanding the heaviness of the work, and the immense amount of labor to be performed, the flood of the liquid can be conducted hither in the course of two years, provided Congress shall make the necessary appropriations for that purpose. That the money wil be furnished as occasion may require, we have little or no doubt, as not alone the citizens of the District are interested in the work, but the country at large; a copious supply of water being essential to save the millions of dollars worth of public property in the event of fire. Without the liquid antagonist of the "devouring element," the oss by conflagration in a single night might be at least equal to half the expense of constructing the proposed aqueducts and reservoirs

The Press.-We have heard complaints that he press was neglected or overlooked in the nrrangements consequent on the "breaking of ground" for the water works, at the Great Falls. on Tuesday, and we, "the local" for this paper having been actuated by an anxiety to furnish our readers with an early and detailed account of the

nteresting proceedings. So hurriedly and privately was the celebration rojected, and the programme arranged, that the citizens at large scarcely knew of the intention to signalize the event until the especially designated participants were fairly on their way to the Great Falls! Had reasonable notice been practicable, thousands, probably, instead of two hundred persons only, would have hastened to the groundthe majority in their own over-land conveyances the work being one of general as well an individual interest.

We learn that only one editor or publisher of each of the city papers was invited; the number of guests being limited. However, all of them. and others similarly honored, did not go; whereas the reporters would most readily have availed themselves of such a distinguished privilege, had they been remembered, as they everdeserve to be, on al such important occasions. The arrangement made for "the press" was, we doubt not, considered amply sufficient; but, practically, with an exception or two, it was a failure

Farewell Concerts.-We notice, by the Baltiove papers, that Madame Sontag, assisted by Paul Julien, the eminent violinist, Alfred Jaell, the celebrated pianist, and the favorite basso-buffo. Signor Rocco, intends giving a short series of fare well concerts, "in which she will positively make her last appearance prior to her departure for Euife." The first concert will be given on the 15th instant, in that city, and likewise, during the same week, she will delight the lovers of choice melody in Washington, at prices reduced to the following

standard: reserved seats, to be secured in the day

time only, \$1 50; admission for the evening, at the

The Great Jullien, with his extensive orches ra, will, we learn, be first in the brilliant list of attractions on the opening of the National theatre. His fame, having preceded him, has created an intense desire on the part of our citizens to hear the wonderful instrumental performances of his troupe. As if to satisfy, to a small extent, in advance, the public expectation, Messrs. Hilbus and Hitz. (Pennsylvania avenue, near Tenth street,) have recently received a large supply of elegantly illustrated quadrilles and polkas by this eminer

Useful and Ornamental-Mr. Haskins, or Pennsylvania avenue, south side, near Tenth street, has on exhibition and for sale, amo things, an assortment of iron mantles, iron railings; and enameled parlor and chamber grates. Thes articles are rich and beautiful, the first named in perfect imitation of the richest marble, and far more durable, not being liable to injury from coal gas, smoke, or acids.

The Franklin Fire Company, which left Wash ington on Sunday, arrived at New York early on the following morning. According to the accounts of them in the newspapers, they are enjoying themselves finely, visiting all the places of pub lic amusements and city interest, and partaking largely of hospitalities abundantly bestowed in that great commercial metropolis.

Washington has appointed J. Covington Burche clerk to the board of assessors, an office but recently created.